THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, May 18, 1810. No. 1223.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shellac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Verditer, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

NOTICE,

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of the Rev. Robert Steele, late of this place, deceased, are requested to exhibit them properly attested, to

ISABELLA STEELE, Administra'x
WILLIAM STEELE, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1810.

WANTED,

A few hundred weight of

Bacon or Pickled Pork,

for which a liberal price will be given in Cash, by

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1810.

Brighton Bridge.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act authorising the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a toll bridge over Big Beaver creek, opposite the town of Brighton, in the county of Beaver," passed at their last session.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock for erecting said Bridge, at the times and places following, viz.

At the house of Isaac Wilson, in *Brighton*, on Monday the 18th day of June next, and contiuue open six days, or until the whole number of shares are subscribed for.

At *Greersburgh*, at the house of Matteson Hart, on Monday the 25th day of June next, and continue open for three days.

At *Youngstown*, at the house of —— Rayne, on Saturday the 16th day of June next, and continue open three days.

At *Warren*, at the house of William Cotgreve, on Thursday the 14th day of June next.

At the house of Thomas Ferree, in *Pittsburgh*, on Monday the 2d day of July next, and continue open three days.

At the house of Matthew Ocheltree, in *Washington*, on Monday the 2d day of July next, and continue open three days.

At which times and places some of the Commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. and the first instalment thereon, agreeable to law.

ABRAHAM WILLINGTON,
JONATHAN H. MENDINHALL,
BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,
JSAAC WILSON,
JACOB YOHO,
} COM'RS.

May 9. 1810.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, within one mile of the Burnt Cabbins, in Bedford county, on the night of the 12th ult. a yellow dun *MARE*. She is 6 years old this spring; has some white marks on her face and one of her ears, occasioned by a fall this winter; and is of a very remarkable colour, being darker on the thighs than elsewhere.

Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the subscriber gets the mare and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or five dollars for the mare alone, with all reasonable charges.

JOHN RAMSAY, Jr.

May 2, 1810.

Full Blooded Imported Turf Horse

HONEST JOHN,

WILL be let to mares the present season, at the stable of the subscriber, at Morganza, in Strabane township, Washington county (Penn.) at the reduced price of ten dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare with foal; the single leap to be paid for when the mare goes to the horse; for the season the first day of January next, and the ensurance when the mare is known to be with foal. Wheat, rye and corn will be received at cash price, if delivered at Morganza mill. Mares ensured, and parted with, will be considered liable for the ensurance money.

HONEST JOHN,

Is a dark brown, 16 hands high, with a small star, elegantly formed, lofty carriaged, with an uncommon proportion of bone and tendon for a horse so highly bred. Honest John was imported from England by Mr. Wolsey, of New-York, in the ship Perseverance, and landed in that city in October 1800. Honest John's sire was Sir Peter Teazle, the property of lord Derby, and at that time decidedly considered by all horsemen, the best stud horse in England, and is now covering at twenty six guineas a mare; there are more of his colts winners than of any other horse's in England. In the year 1805, 35 of his colts were winners, and won ninety seven purses, king's plates, jockey club plates, and matches to a very high amount. His grand sire, Old High Flyer, was never beaten or paid forfeit; his dam was own sister to Windlestone, by Magnet; his grand-dam, sister to Amazon, by Le Sang; his great-grand-dam (Magog's dam) by Rib, out of Mother Western, the grand-dam of the celebrated turf horse ECLIPSE.

Performance of Honest John.

At York, August meeting, 1797, Honest John, then 3 years old, won the sweepstake purse—in September following, at Richmond, Yorkshire, he won a sweepstake, against sir Henry Vane Tempest's horse Battesham, sir Thomas Gascoigne's horse Timothy, who was esteemed one of the best running horses in England, and *Mr.* Merritts brown horse, brother to Rosolio. At 4 years old he beat Lord Darlington's celebrated horse Plaisto, four miles for 400 guineas, carrying eight stone and an half each. At Richmond he won the sweepstake purse against *Mr.* Fenton's horse Dapple, Sir William Garrard's chesnut horse, Garswood, Sir H. Vane Tempest's horse Battesham, *Mr.* Hutcheson's horse Little Scott, and since which time he received an injury in the leg and has been taken off the turf. For the correct statement of the above pedigree and performance, reference may be had to the stud book and racing calander of England.—The subscriber pledges himself to substantiate the above recited pedigree and performance of Honest John, or refund the money paid for the service of the horse.

JOHN MORGAN.

April 8, 1810.

*** Good pasturage and every attention paid to mares, but no accountability for accidents or escapes.

☞ Fifty Cents must in all cases be paid to the groom.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 2d day of June next, the following described property, to wit:—

A tract or piece of land, in Pitt township, containing one hundred acres and thirty-five perches, and allowance of six per cent for roads, adjoining lands of Dunning M'Nair John Johnston, and Alexander M'Nair. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Patterson.

And by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas Six acres of land in Elizabeth township, all cleared and fenced, and on which is erected a square log house with a shingled roof, a garden paled, and a stable, adjoining lands of John Cochran, Wm. M'Connell, and widow M'Connell. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Stewart.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, *May* 10, 1810.

The Lovers of Domestic Manufactures,

MAY be gratified with the sight of an assortment of beautiful COTTON CLOTHS just arrived from Col. Humphreys' Manufactory, in Connecticut, and for sale at the Bookstore of Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

The present assortment consists of checks, stripes, bedticking, diaper, and cotton stockings, all of which are adjudged to be cheap, and much better than imported goods of the same description.

N. B. Col. Humphreys has in compleat operation an extensive manufactory of Cotton and Woollen Cloths, and has sent out the above as specimens, and to shew to his countrymen, what may be done by the proper direction of capital, industry, and perseverance.

May 10, 1810.

A PARTNERSHIP.

FROM a long conviction of the uprightness and integrity in the characters and conduct of Mr. John Spear and Mr. William Eichbaum, jun. I have this day taken them into a complete partnership in the several businesses of BOOK-PRINTING, BOOK-BINDING, and BOOK-SELLING, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

Having experienced, since my establishment in Pittsburgh, considerable public indulgence, and much private friendship, I feel confident neither will be withdrawn so long as I shall continue to deserve them. The orders of my friends and customers will be attended to as usual, and every exertion made to meet their commands with punctuality.

I solicit now for the firm what I have been in the habit of soliciting for myself, a share of public favour and confidence.

ZADOK CRAMER:

Pittsburgh, Franklin Head Bookstore,
April 16, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Purpose going on in the publication of such useful religious, literary and school books as the country may most stand in need of, in which they confidently expect encouragement equivalent to the capital required, much of which must always be sunk for a time in all extensive manufactories. The consideration and patronage of our western merchants and schoolmasters, they particularly solicit, as respects the publication of school books.

They have made such arrangement with the eastern Booksellers as to be regularly supplied with any article in their way on the shortest notice, and on such terms as to enable them to sell at the same prices as those of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

A large and general assortment of Books and Stationary have been lately received and opened for Sale, among which are the following:

Guthrie's Geography, 2 vols.
Josephus's Antiquities of the Jews, 3 vols.
Modern Chivalry, 2 vo.
Stephens' Wars of the French Revolution, 2 vols.
Wild Irish Girl
Hawkins's Voyage to the coast of Africa
New Pantheon
Locke's Essays, 3 vols.
Reid's Essays, 2 vols.
Proud's History of Pennsylvania
Moore's View of Society and Manners in France and Italy, 4 vols.
Arthur Mervyn, 2 vols
Emmeline, the Orphan of the Castle, 3 vols.
Camilla, or Picture of Youth, 3 vols.
Select Plays, 6 vols.
Minstrel
Volney's Ruins, 2 vols.
Tooke's Russia, 2 vols.
Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 vols. with book of maps
Polite Lady
Austin's Letters from London
Description of Corsica
Indian Wars
Mrs. Dobson's Life of Petrarch, 2 vols.
Burn's Poems, 2 vols.
Pope's Poems, 5 vols.
Looking unto Jesus, 2 vols.
Evans' Sketch of the denominations of the Christian World
Marrow of Modern Divinity
Clark on the Promises
General History of the Church
Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement, 5 vols.
Adam's Defence of the Constitution, 3 vols.
Robertson's India
Arrowsmith's map of the World
Bradley's map of the United States
Carleton's map of do.
Mansfield's map of Ohio
Map of Kentucky
—— of Europe, &c.
Smith and Little's music books
Reeves' Paints in boxes assorted
Camel hair Pencils
Gum elastick
Drawing paper
Inkpowder, quills, lead pencils, glass inkstands, wafers, writing sand and sand boxes
A general assortment of BLANK BOOKS constantly on hand.

NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Anthony Beelen,

Is just opening at his *Old Stand*, in Front Street, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of all descriptions, unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, 2d April, 1810.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately.

A TWO Story Frame House in Wood street, adjoining John M'Combs's. It is well finished and convenient. For terms apply to ROBERT CAMPBELL, in Fifth Street.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1810.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE

NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the Livery stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, from the first of April, until the tenth day of July, and cover mares at ten dollars the season, payable the first day of September next: Six dollars (cash) the single leap; and twenty dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the owner parting with the mare, or removing her, forfeits the insurance money, and in all cases half a dollar to the groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. Any person bringing three mares, and being responsible for the payment, shall have a deduction made on the foregoing prices of twelve and a half per cent. The colts of this horse are so very promising, that they will fully recommend him wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 13 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior, to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the best judges to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported. He is seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was sir John Pennyman's renowned horse North Star, who was got by sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Howe's famous mare Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the duke of Grafton's Florezil, out of a Yorkshire mare.

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, *March* 1810.

(CERTIFICATES.)

This is to certify that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorcraft, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801; that I shipped him with the horse Goldfinger, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801.—North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.

New-London, (Con.) May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star's colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighbourhood for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 has been refused for one of that age.

John Baer, Andw. Graff, Jacob Graff, and Adam Reigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify, that John T. Mason, esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion are not excelled in point of size, figure and form, by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. Bayley, agent for John T. Mason, esq. Washington county, Maryland.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, May 18, 1810.

ALLEGHENY BRIDGE.

On Wednesday last, Books for receiving subscriptions for building a Bridge over the Allegheny river, were opened at the house of Samuel Peebles in this town, when 600 shares were subscribed for; and there is no doubt but the whole of the shares will be taken in a short time.

A report to Congress, from the secretary of the treasury, states that the outstanding revenue bonds, on the first day of January last, amounted to $ 9,600,000.

A late Nashville (Ten.) paper observes, that in no instance our enemies can shew an example of prosperity equal to the little town of Nashville, which 31 years ago was uninhabited, and not a white person within less than 200 miles. The value of the real property assessed by the commissioners is given for the last year at the sum of $ 359,208 , and the population cannot be short of 3000.

The Commercial Intercourse Bill as it now stands, or we understand it, is admirably well calculated to get rid of the decrees and orders. It beats the whole litter of embargoes all hollow. It raises the non-intercourse with both France and Great-Britain, by way of forcing them to rescind their decrees against us. First the non-intercourse was laid on to bring these two nations to terms; now it is taken off professedly for the same object.—This may truly be said to be a new rule of democratic arithmetic. It works both ways and every way.

[*N. York Ev. Post.*

From the London Statesman, of Feb. 5.

BURR.—The object of Col. Burr's visit to Paris, is said to be, to submit to the French Executive a project for disuniting the American states, and for other measures of effectual hostility, in the event of a rupture between the two countries. Mr. B. communicated his plans to our government, together with his views of the means necessary for their execution; at the same time announcing his determination of applying to France, in the event of his proposals here being rejected.

From the Freemans Journal.

From our Correspondent at Washington.

Tuesday, May 1, 1810.

A message was received from the President, in compliance with the call of yesterday, with documents, of which the following are the most material:

" In pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, the secretary of state has the honour to transmit to the President of the United States the accompanying papers, marked A. B. C. D. E. F.

" No information has been received that any communication has been made to our minister at London on the part of the British government " in answer to any note presented by him in pursuance of instructions given on the 23d Nov. 1809."

No answers have been given to the " propositions or overtures, made on the part of the United States to the governments of Great-Britain and France, respecting any of the orders and decrees affecting neutral commerce," which have not been heretofore or which are not herewith communicated. All which is respectfully submitted.

R. SMITH.

Department of State, May 1, 1810.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney, dated Paris, January 25, 1810.

SIR,

A letter from Mr. Secretary Smith of the 1st of December last, made it my duty to enquire of his excellency the duke of Cadore what were the conditions on which his majesty the Emperor would annul his decree, commonly called the Berlin decree, and whether if G. Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his majesty would consent to revoke that decree? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger.

ANSWER.

" The only condition required for the revocation by his majesty the Emperor of the decree of Berlin, will be the previous revocation by the British government of her blockades of France, or part of France (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, of May 5.

MACON's BILL.

The old Non-Intercourse law expired on the first day of the present month.—But this weak, ridiculous and disgraceful measure has not been suffered to pass away without a substitute more injurious and degrading to the country than the original measure.

The first non-intercourse act which led to the illegal convention with Mr. Erskine, contained a clause empowering the President, during the recess of Congress, to renew by proclamation the commercial intercourse with either belligerent which might rescind its orders or decrees, but prohibited all intercourse, which was to continue until one of those events happened. Mr. Macon's present bill which has taken place of the original law, opens at once, a free trade, to continue a specified time, and in case either France or England shall repeal their decrees and orders, then the President shall have power to interdict the intercourse with the belligerent omitting to repeal, &c. This *substitute* was passed at midnight on Tuesday, and the wise and consistent majority men, who must have a *substitute*, have at last fixed on one suited to their delicate sensibilities and nice notions of dignity and honour.

So sure as yesterday will not return tomorrow, there is more meaning in this new *coercive* measure than meets the eye. We have no doubt that it will ultimately prove more pernicious and embarrassing to commerce than any preceding *restrictive* measure, deceitfully purporting as it does to remove all restrictions.

On Wednesday morning we predicted that the non-intercourse with France would expire, and some new fangled system be erected on its ruins. Our prophecy was realized, because it originated in a belief that government dare not persevere in a measure which France had pronounced inadmissible, and declared a determination to resent. The *Duc de Cadore*, in an haughty and insulting tone, never before tamely submitted to by a free nation, avowed the Emperor's determination to inflict punishment upon the American government for having, without cause of complaint, included France in the operation of the old non-intercourse which was meant as a retaliation upon her own unjust decrees. The offensive non-intercourse has accordingly been permitted to die, and a measure adopted free of the offensive qualities at which " our king Napoleon" has condescended to take umbrage. Now, as General Smith betrayed by his speech (in which he said we would have no right to complain if France confiscated American property in retaliation of a law, which very law the General had voted for) the he had read the letter of the *Duc de Cadore*, and there are the strongest reasons for believing that the said letter has long been in the hands of his brother Robert, we have no doubt that Macon's bill, No. 2, was dressed up to suit the imperial palate, according to the will of his majesty, expressed by his *Duke*. In other words, France has frowned upon the law, and it has disappeared—our coercive system is suddenly abandoned, because one of the powers to be *coerced* by it has deigned to express its displeasure at the law. Admirable beyond all former examples! Consistency inconceivable! the very quintessence of courage, dignity, and a determination *not to submit!*

Taking it for granted, which even the most high toned democratic prints do not dispute, that, government is *afraid* of offending the belligerents by maintaining its own honour, this new measure deserves some applause as a curious and cunning device in politics. We poor, weak unsuspecting souls, had no idea that our friend Bonaparte would take offence at the old non intercourse. Nobody dreamt of such a thing, until the all comprehensive mind of General Smith anticipated the occurrence, after he had read *Cadore's* letter. So far from it, it was to be a courageous attack upon England which would please our master Emperor, who would willingly bear the prick of a pin, provided his great enemy was pierced with a sword. Well, France is outrageously offended with the non-intercourse law, and has gratified her resentment by seizing all American property in the ports of France, Holland, Italy and Naples, as a *retaliation*.—Placed in this desperate situation, what are the United States to do? Follow up the *lex talionis?* Seize French property? imprison French citizens and emissaries? declare war? No, neither of these alternatives will do. Whatever would induce a war, must be avoided; so says *popularity*. War is out of the question; we have no navy, no army, no fortifications, no money in the treasury! What then is to be done? *submission* is out of the question; Congress *resolved*, last year, *not to submit*, and as the resolutions of Congress are conceived in truth and courage, and executed with honour and rigour, they must not be disregarded. What then is left to be done? Bonaparte has got millions upon Millions of our property within his grasp, and " by hook or by crook," we must get it out, or many a good democrat will be ruined. Secretary Smith's brother and " all the Smiths" and their connections will be reduced to poverty, unless Bonaparte can be coaxed to release it. An excellent idea! We will let the obnoxious non-intercourse die, and as we must have a *substitute*, we will abandon the astringent quack remedies and restrictive system for a few months, unshackle commerce and having removed the stumbling block have it again in the way of negociation with our friend the Emperor, until the property seized is surrendered. This is a cunning device, emanating from a longer head than old granny Macon's, who was strangely selected to be the executive organ upon the occasion from his known attachment to the *embargo*. Yes, the man who, to the very last, stuck out for the annihilation of commerce, and daily eulogises the abandoned embargo system, is procured to introduce a bill to take off all restrictions upon trade. Is there nothing in all this to excite suspicion? But it won't all do—rely upon it, Mr. Secretary Smith, our friend Napoleon will not restore a cent until it is fairly and unequivocally determined on to make war upon England.—This is the *price* of his forbearance; and if you are not prepared to comply with his conditions, the owners of sequestered property may hang up their flutes and fidles and cease singing their Io Pæans to the fame of the continental monster. Old birds are not to ketched with chaff; nor will Napoleon alter his policy towards America, until his stipulated terms, his *ultimatum*, are met by a corresponding disposition.

To be serious, we cannot imagine to ourselves a course of conduct more dastardly and degrading, than that adopted by the American government for the last three years. France assumes the right to blockade all England ficticiously. The United States submit to it upon the shameless, false, and cowardly pretext, that it is a mere municipal regulation of commerce rightfully resorted to. Eleven months subsequently England retaliates, and declares France and her dependencies to be in a state of blockade, and thus between the two belligerents, " the increasing dangers of the sea" cut up American commerce by the roots. In this extremity by the recommendation of a philosophical President, Congress lays an embargo as a mean to resist foreign injustice, and to *coerce* the belligerents by negative acts to change their system of attack upon each other—that is to say France said to America you shall not trade with England, agreed says Congress; England says you shall not trade to France, with all our hearts says Congress, we will trade with neither of you, we will shut up our harbors and retire in a dignified manner within our shells, like Dr. Whites terrapin in the history of Shelborne. So far so good, we lock ourselves carefully up for eighteen months, there we remained until the prison gates of commerce was burst open by the strength of the people opposed to the unconstitutional acts of government. The embargo finally abandoned with reluctance and a new *coercive* system was devised as a substitute. The Non-Intercourse law was resorted to as an efficacious mode of *forcing* the belligerents to do us justice. This restrictive parricidal system was persevered in, until a weak unfledged minister was seduced and a perfidious arrangement made with England. It was accordingly disavowed and a new minister sent out, who was, without delay, insulted and dismissed to compensate France for the repeal of the embargo. All this time we hear no complaints from *General Terreau*, or from his master through any other channel, about the non-intercourse.—At length finding that Mr. Jackson's dismissal would not lead to war, but that Mr. Pinckney was " *particularly instructed" to assure the British government of the sincere desire of the American government to preserve the relations of amity and peace*, finding that peace would still be preserved between England and the United States, Napoleon all at once affects to take umbrage at our non-intercourse, and feeling himself aggrieved by being " *included in our act of exclusion.*" What does he do? He seizes all American property within his reach without any previous notice or complaint, and flatly tells the American government that he will listen to no terms of compromise until what? Why until an arrangement is made on our part to *resist* the Orders in Council of 1807, that is until we will pledge ourselves to declare war against England, for her Orders promulgated eleven months after the Berlin Decree, and in lawful retaliation of that Decree. This definitive reply being given to General Armstrong in a written communication, what alternative does the American government next adopt in pursuance of their *coercive* system, their system by which the people were told that the unjust powers of Europe would be *compelled* to do us justice? Why forsooth the notion of *coercion* is suddenly abandoned, all restrictions upon commerce are removed. After punishing ourselves in the true Catholic mode for upwards of two years, and finding the nations of Europe immoveable, inexonorable, deaf to our demands for justice, we turn about, and in the teeth of a *solemn resolution of Congress not to submit*, we open a free trade with them in spite of " the increasing dangers of the seas."

Is not this, Americans, yielding the point, giving up the contest? Is it not abandoning what the people were told was a glorious, self-sacrificing struggle for their rights? Upon their own grounds government stands convicted before the whole American people of basely surrendering the rights of the nation, of throwing themselves like cowards upon the mercy of the enemy, and meanly crying out for *quarters!* Such is the humiliating state of things, which every reflecting man in the community deplores. Well may the democratic prints pronounce Congress " *the most weak and cowardly assembly on earth.*" Well may Tammany exclaim, " let the renovating *billows* of popular indignation *purify* the stagnant pool."

AWFUL DESOLATION.

Wherever the troops of the monstrous hydra, France, have appeared, they have literally waded in blood, and swept the unfortunate countries through which they passed with the besom of destruction.—Their enormities in Germany and Spain have been already partially noticed, and the recital has almost congealed the blood with horror. The following is extracted from the travels of Mr. Macgill, lately published. Venice once stood proudly pre-eminent among the cities of the world: alas! what is she now! Her riches and her glory have been ravished from her—the crown has fallen from her head—the voice of mourning and lamentation is heard in her streets—her sons and her daughters have become vagabonds on the earth. Americans! let the awful warning sink deep into your hearts, lest your turn be next. [*Freemans Jour.*

VENICE.

" The most illustrious persons in Venice were reduced to the extreme of indigence, but, small was the number of those who escaped the general ruin. It was computed in 1804 *no less than a thousand of the heads of noble families were begging in the streets. At every corner, on every bridge, might be seen some fair Venetian lady, covered with a veil, and on her knees imploring the aid of charity:* whilst her male relations were occupied in pursuits far less honorable, in order to procure subsistence.

" The distresses of the nobles and of the wealthy, were not confined to themselves alone; for the Venetians being naturally ostentatious, thousands of the menials, and of the lower classes of the people, were supported by their bounty.—These, therefore, were now abandoned to all the horrors of want; for, in the general disorder and misery of the state, where was employment to be found for them? Innumerable gay gondolas were laid aside, and their skillful rowers, being utterly unqualified for any other occupation, were in a state of starvation.

" It is scarcely possible to depict the miserable situation of the nobles. The abbe ——, a man of talents and of probity, with whom I was very intimate, one morning at breakfast related to me with tears in his eyes, the following circumstance, which he said, had happened only the night before. The abbe had passed that evening at the house of a friend. In the course of it, they were attracted and charmed by the singing of a female in the street, immediately underneath the window. The pleasure of the good abbe was, however, soon converted into melancholy. He thought he recognised the voice of a friend, and hastened to the street to ascertain the truth. The person was so muffled up that he could not discover her. He ran to her house, and his repeated knocks at the door were at length answered from within by her children, who informed him, that the mother had gone out with their father and a friend, to procure something for supper, and that hav-

ing now no servant, they were locked in till their return. Being now persuaded that the songstress was his old friend, he returned to her, and with the utmost regret, discovered that she was the countess C——r, who was thus singing in the streets, in hopes of collecting a few soldi, to purchase food for her starving children.

" In her days of affluence, she had been a remarkably fine player on the piano-forte, as well as a charming singer. The abbe, who possesses an excellent taste in music, had frequently joined in the concert with her. In those days, this unfortunate countess was the ornament and the delight of the society in which she lived.

Before the French quitted Venice, what they could not take away with them they destroyed. Eight fine ships of the line, and several frigates which were then on the stocks in an unfinished state, they rendered useless, cutting their stems, sternpost, and keel in different places and taking away the shores from their starboard and larboard quarter, so that they fell down, never more to be rendered serviceable until entirely taken to pieces. The arsenal used to furnish employment to several hundreds of workmen, now its only inhabitants are a few slaves and malefactors, who are chiefly occupied in making into fire wood the remains of those fabricks which the French have destroyed, and which were formerly the pride and glory of the Venetians.—A large portion of the arsenal is formed into an oyster bed, which produces no small revenue.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 4.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile gentlemen in Antwerp, to another in this city, dated March 23, 1810.

" The Emperor has ordered all the American cargoes detained at St. Sebastians, and other ports of Spain, to be transported to Bayonne to be sold, and the proceeds placed in his private treasury.—Similar measures, it is apprehended, will be taken in Italy with respect to American property detained there, and I fear it will be extended to the unfortunate cargoes detained here. In the Danish ports, I understand, they have also ceased to release American property. The prospect before us is gloomy, and we cannot look for any favourable decision, until it is known how affairs will be settled in your quarter. I fear nothing short of your quarrelling with England will induce the Emperor to release the American property detained here."

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Profligate and Disgraceful Riot.—At ten o'clock last night, about four hundred persons men and boys, mortified at the defeat and inflamed with liquor sallied forth from Martling's Den. They commenced their operations by giving three yells in " *Republican square.*" They then marched down Broadway, to the house of Mr. Huggins, and with stones and brick bats, broke nearly all the windows in the Front of his house. Thence they proceed to the Office of Mr. Cheetham, Editor of the Citizen, and broke his windows. From the citizen they proceeded to the office of the Evening Post, where the same cowardly and disgraceful scenes were re-acted——Nearly all the windows in Mr. Burnham's house are broken. Mrs. Burnham, with an infant in her arms, narrowly escaped death, a brick from one of these savages having passed within three inches of her head.—After leaving the office of the Evening Post they marched to the Public Advertiser and made the " welkin ring" with screams and yells. From the Public Advertiser they proceeded to Mechanic Hall, and there, the Federalists having long before peaceably retired, they *fearlessly* battered the house, and broke one of the windows. From Mechanic-Hall, they marched off to the dwelling house of Mr. Coleman, the Editor of the Evening Post, and *manfully* broke his windows, Mr. Coleman, at the same time lying ill in the house. From Mr. Coleman's they returned back to Martling's, where they remained drinking and carousing to broad day light.

Such, fellow-citizens, such was the conduct, last night, of a set of Ruffians, who arrogate to themselves the exclusive title of *republicans* and *friends of the people!* In the name of Heaven, what are we coming to? Is this city to be eternally disgraced, and the peace and lives of the inhabitants jeopardized by the annual riots of a desperate gang who bid defiance to the civil authority, and brake through all the forms of law, of order, and propriety? The sanguinary mobs of Paris, in the bloodiest days of unhappy France, were scarcely more ferocious than the crew who last night prowled about our city. Nor was it windows and houses only that experienced the effects of their fury. Men, who were known to be federalists, were assaulted and knocked down in the streets.—If these things are permitted with impunity, we are not safe even in our own dwellings.——Freedom of opinion has hitherto been our boast; but what kind of freedom is that which subjects a man to insult and brutal violence for voting as his conscience dictate, and the law permits.

It should be known not only in this city but throughout the state, how these *republicans* conduct after experiencing defeat. All men, who have at heart the peace and safety of the country, or who have any regard for propriety or dignity of character, should view with marked abhorence and detestation the profligate and baneful acts of a set of men who are thus attempting to arm citizen against citizen; who are zealously endeavoring by every means in their power to introduce anarchy, confusion and misrule—who, judging from their conduct, would, if in their power, make New-York, a *wigwam*, and the federal inhabitants *victims of the tomahawk.*

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE illustrious instance of filial piety in a *son*, which was published in our last, was excelled, even in the worst of times, by that of a *daughter.* It was in the bloodiest period of the " reign of terror," that a French nobleman was proscribed, together with his only child, a daughter; and assassins, called officers of justice, were employed to hunt after them. Upon receiving intelligence of this event, her first care was to procure the safety of her aged father, whom she found means to conceal in the house of one who had been a servant in the family; she then found a hiding place for herself at some distance from him: thus were they both secure from the immediate power of their persecutors. But the servant at length became weary of providing for his old master, and she, whilst suffering under extreme poverty, hearing that her father's health was declining for the want of the necessaries of life, now saw no way but to give up her own life to save his; and resolved to do it.

It happened at that very time that a general officer was passing through the town where she had her place of concealment, and to him she wrote the following letter:

" Citizen General,

" Wherever the voice of nature is heard, a daughter may be allowed to claim the compassion of men in behalf of her father. Condemned to death at the same time with him who gave me being, I have successfully preserved him from the sword of the executioner, and have preserved myself to watch over his safety. But in saving his life, I have not been able to furnish all that is necessary to support him. My unhappy father, whose entire property is confiscated, suffers at this moment the want of almost every thing. Without clothes, without bread, without a friend to save him from perishing of want, he has not even the resource of the beggar, which still furnishes a little hope, *that* of being able to appeal to the compassionate, and to present his white hairs to those that might be moved to give him aid.

" My father, if he is not speedily relieved, will die in his place of concealment; and thus, after snatching him from a violent death, I shall have to suffer the mournful reflection of having betrayed him to a death more lingering and painful, *that* of dying of cold and hunger.—Be the judge, citizen general, of the extent of my misfortune, and own that it is worthy of pity. One resource only is left me. It is to cast myself upon your generosity. I offer you my head; I undertake to go, and to go willingly, to the scaffold; but give immediate succour to my dying father.

" Below I give you the name of the place of my concealment. There I will expect death with pleasure, if I may promise myself that you will be touched with my entreaties, and relieve my old and destitute parent."

As soon as the general had read this letter he hastened to the place where the young lady was concealed, and not only relieved her father, but protected them till a more favorable time, when he procured a repeal of the sentence of death that had been passed upon them, together with a restoration of the family estate.—It would be difficult to say, which was most happy, the father in having such a daughter, or the daughter in enjoying the consciousness of such a deed.

A Lad of about 15 *years of age,* will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRESH GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of *Dry Goods, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* which they propose selling on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce.

WATSON & DOWNING,

Market Street, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

May 15, 1810.

N. B. The highest price given for Country Linen.

To the Millers of the United States.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Congress did on the 21st day of January, 1808, pass the following act:—

An act for the relief of Oliver Evans.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of State, on application in writing by Oliver Evans, to cause letters patent to be made out in the manner and form prescribed by the act entitled, " An Act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," thereby granting to said Oliver Evans, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to be used, his invention, discovery, and improvements in the art of manufacturing flour and meal, and in the several machines, which he has discovered, invented, improved, and applied to that purpose: Provided, That no person who may have heretofore paid the said Oliver Evans for license to use his said improvements shall be obliged to renew said license, or be subject to damages for not renewing the same: And provided also, That no person who shall have used the said improvement, or have erected the same for use, before the issuing the said patent, shall be liable to damages therefor.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

January 21, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

That in pursuance of said act, letters patent were made out, and delivered to said Oliver Evans, bearing date January 22d, 1808, granting to him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said improvement; and also of making, constructing, using, &c. all the machines, viz. his improved elevator, his improved conveyer, his improved hopperboy, his improved drill, and his improved kiln drier.

That under my said patent, my established prices for license to use my said improvements in the manufacture of flour and meal, are as follows, viz.

For either elevating or conveying grain, or elevating and conveying meal, or for cooling the meal, and attending the boulting hoppers, when used separately, fifty dollars for every pair of stones running at the same time; and for any two of the aforesaid parts, used jointly without the other third part, seventy-five dollars for each pair of millstones running at the same time.

And elevating rice in rice mills, fifty dollars; for each elevator for each single mill, and for the use of either of the machines for any other purpose, fifty dollars.

And for the kiln drier, fifty dollars for each pair of millstones, with interest, in each case, from the date of my patent, or from the time of beginning to use the same, until paid.

And for license to use my patented screw mill for breaking and grinding hard substances such as plaster, &c. or Indian corn to be ground with the cob, twenty dollars.

That the circuit court for the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, judges Washington and Peters presiding, did at the last October term, decide a case, and so construed the said act of Congress, as to adjudge that all those who are using my said improvements without license, are liable to damages, until they obtain license.

I do therefore give this public notice, and earnestly request all those in the United States, who are using my said patented improvements, or any of them, without my license, to pay at the above rates, to the Subscriber, or *James I. Rush,* Philadelphia, or to Captain *John Moody,* of Virginia, *Evan Evans,* City of Washington, *Nathaniel Williams,* Esq. Baltimore, *Joseph Evans,* near Newport, Delaware state, *Samuel Nicholson,* Esq. , or to *George Evans,* Pittsburgh, or to any other agent or attorney I may appoint, and who are duly authorised to receive the same, and to grant such licenses only as are subscribed with my sign manual.

Those who refuse or neglect will please excuse me if I in future refuse to expend all my profits in travelling to collect, and should put my demands in the hands of the attornies at law, who will of course send the marshals at the expenee of those who invade my rights.—I will be very thankful to those who shall save me the disagreeable necessity.

OLIVER EVANS.

January 12, 1810.

N. B. From and after the first of January, 1811, *all the above patent rights, will be double the present price.*

DOCTOR GOUTIERE,

RETURNS his thanks to his employers, and desires that they will be so kind as to settle with him, as it is his intention shortly to leave this place.

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1810.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a *New Store* in Wood Street, near the corner of Fourth Street, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening, a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell, *wholesale and retail,* at reduced prices, for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Amongst which are the following Articles, *viz.*

LIGHT, dark and pink ginghams
Calicoes and chintzes
Furniture do.
Olive, blue and black velveteens
Madras & fancy handkerchiefs
India do.
Bandanoe do.
4-4 and 5-4 checks
White & colr'd jeans
Long and short India nankeens
English do.
Cotton cassimers
Black bombazets
Sinshaws
Black India Sattins
Gilt and plated buttons
Cambrick muslins
Japanned do.
Leno do.
Spider net stripe do.
Tamboured mull do.
Mens' and womens' cotton hosiery, assorted,
Jalapore sannahs
Mugga do.
Azumber sawns
Fine baftas
Italian and India sewing silks
4-4 shirting muslins
Irish linnens
White and brown plaitillas
5-4 and 6-4 shawls
Mens' washed leather gloves
Do. best beaver do.
Womens' tanned habit do.
Do. assorted drab do.
Do. long do. do.
Book muslin handkerchiefs
7-4 and 8-4 table cloths
&c. &c.

Also, a few tons of rolled and slit Iron and Castings.

JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1810.

N. B. J. Lea intends keeping an assortment of Barr, Rolled and Slit Iron, and Castings of all sizes.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. tf.

NOTICE.

I have now on hand

20 *Bales first quality COTTON,*

which I will sell for negociable notes at 60 and 90 days. Linnen cloth would be received in part pay. From my arrangements laterly made in Nashville, I will keep a constant supply of this article on moderate terms.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1810.

☞ Kentucky Tobacco, twist and spun, by the keg; Cegars by the box.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable *FARM* known by the name of *Coe's Station* (an old Indian town) situate on the western bank of the Allegheny river, about 18 miles above Pittsburgh, containing 232 1-2 acres, a very considerable portion of which is first rate bottom land, in a high state of cultivation; there is also meadow ground and upland of the first quality, and a never failing spring, some fruit trees, and indifferent buildings. An indisputable title will be made by the proprietor. Enquire of

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1810.

☞ A fair chance of gaining a handsome prize for a trifle. The prizes must go to somebody, and why not to you as well as to another?—Therefore do not hesitate.

GRAND

Lehigh River Lottery,

The only one now drawing.

DRAWS on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—not less than 1500 numbers weekly. Two Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars each.

62d DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of 100 dollars—No. 13411, drawn by G. Taylor, jun.
50 do. —No. 18046, sold by Geo. Taylor, jun.
20 do. —No. 28162
10 do. —No. 31689

And 130 of 5 dollars.

☞ 21,666 dollars the total gain of the wheel.

The capital prizes, viz. 2 of 10,000, 2 of 5,000 2 of 2,500 dollars remain—and only 38 days to draw!!!

Tickets, at Eight Dollars each, to be had of

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.
No. 85, *south Second Street, Philadelphia.*

May 7, 1810.

TO LET,

The HOUSE in the Public Square, next door to Doctor Mowry's. Apply to

CHARLES WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1810.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENG S,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed tobe inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded n removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*

No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.

Surgeons Instruments,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amputating Instruments, elegantly finished in mahogany cases,	40	00
Cupping do. in morocco cases,	6	00
Dissecting do. - - -	8	00
Pocket do. full sets, high finished	20	00
Ditto, do. do. middle size, -	18	00
Ditto, do. do. small, - -	16	00
Tooth Keys of all sorts, from 2 to	3	50
White Spring Lancets, morocco cases,	2	50
Ditto, do. common,	1	00
Surgeons Scissars, crooked and strait,	1	75
Elastic Trusses, morocco,	3	00
Catheters, male and female (silver)	1	75
Forceps for extracting teeth	2	00
Punches, do. - -	1	25
Torniquits, - - -	4	50

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1810.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the Itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price 50 cents* per box.

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price 25 cents single, and 2 dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine had proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price 50 cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price 25 cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pubhc in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane-making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY*. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, &c. will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

N. B. The highest price will be given for good Wheat, Fifty Cents per bushel for Rye, and Forty Cents per bushel for Corn, either helled or in the ear.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.